The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1797

FRIDAY, JULY 24 1741.

AMONGST the various Subjects which have employ'd the Pen of thoſe who thought themſelves wiſe enough to inſtruct the reſt of the World, I know none which remains more perplexed, than the Converſation which wiſe and virtuous Perſons ought to have with the Fair Sex. Some with much Zeal Gravity declaim againſt any Intercourſe with the as a Thing which can ſerve only to enervate and to keep alive the moſt diſorderly of all Paſand to reſtrain that noble Severity which always Sublime Virtue. Others, who pretend to from Experience, and value themſelves on knowWorld, affirm this is all Artifice and Impoſture; Women are at once the moſt agreeable and the moſt Company; and that the Way to arrive either fection in Virtue or Politeneſs, is to converſe freewith the Fair Sex. Abundance of Reaſons, a of Authorities, are produced on both Sides; Poets, Hiſtorians, Criticks, in ſupport of the Poets, Orators, and Eſſay-Writers, exhauſt Talents in defence of the latter: Their Readers, ſpeaking, pay ſmall Regard to either, but according as their reſpective Humours and Circumincline them. The Point, however, certainly Conſideration; and I flatter myſelf, that by in the Middle between theſe oppoſite Opinions lowing the Dictates of Nature, I ſhall be able to Remarks worthy of the Attention of my Readers, and uſeful to them in their Paſſage life.

Propenſity we have to the Company of Women other Deſires implanted in us, muſt be good and evil and unfit only by our Abuſe of it. To otherwiſe is to arraign at once both Providence perience. How can we ſee the Harmony which throughout the Univerſe, without admiring the of its Author? How can we do this, and ſuſperfections or Imbecillities in the Moral World? owning theſe Principles, can we cenſure that to the other Sex, which is viſibly founded Natures? Again, in reſpect to Experience, Do ſee that the wiſeſt, beſt, and moſt beneficent are moſt addicted to the Converſation of Wo whereas the ſoure, the ſtupid, and the ſullen, with theſe ill Qualities an invincible Averſion for verſation of Females of Honour and Virtue. ſequently a rational Concluſion, that Providence we ſhould be poliſh'd and humaniz'd by our with the Fair Sex. We make no Scruple thus in other Caſes, on the like Evidence; no Cauſe why we ought to heſitate in giving Judgment in this; eſpecially ſince there is an ary Degree of Proof in regard to the Point every Eye confeſſing that the bare Appear- Women diveſts us of harſher Paſſions, and aſhamed of ſuch as are of a baſer Kind, ſuch ove of Play, or of Wine.

o juſt Exception to what has been offered, to hat the ableſt Men have been overſeen in this and have ſacrificed their Virtue and their Unings to Women. If this proves any Thing it o much; it concludes againſt Science, againſt for even theſe ſome Men pervert to their own to the Prejudice of the reſt of Mankind. Nay, es againſt Meat and Drink, againſt Labour and for all theſe Men abuſe, but ſure they are not uleſs or hurtful. Moſt of the Declamations he Sex are exceedingly warm, and ſparkle again it; this ſhews they flow rather from Spleen, ntment, or Reſentment, than from due Conſi- and full Conviction of Mind. But ought we the Flights of a Rhetorician, the Rapture of a the Vein of a Satyriſt for ſolid Reaſoning? ake Madmen Privy-Counſellors? Or do we Perſon's Advice the better for his giving it in ? But what are all the Invectives againſt the haſty Shafts of Proſe or Verſe, let fly by People an ill Humour? They may then amuſe the , and charm the Angry, from like Cauſe, rial, thinking, good-humour'd Folks, will find erſon as Entertainment in ſuch Pieces as promake court to one Half of the Human Species rpence of the other.

, moſt of the Facts they inſiſt on are abſolutely falſe, or groſs'y miſrepreſented. *Antony*, ſay they, was miſled by *Cleopatra*, her Charms ſeduced him from the Love of Virtue and of Fame; to live with her he abandon'd the *Siſter* of *Auguſtus*, and at the Battle of *Actium* he ſlighted his Intereſt and his Reputation, rather than be divided from his Miſtreſs. But why may we not ſay *Cleopatra* was deluded by *Antony*? Did ſhe not for his Sake forfeit her Honour, her Eaſe, her Empire, and her Life? How comes *Antony* to merit Pity more than her? Why is his Crime leſs than her's? Can any rational Anſwer be aſſign'd; or rather, is not all that is ſaid on this Subject mere empty Declamation? The more ancient Tale of *Helen* is not a Grain better contrived; *Paris* ſeduced her, and the *Trojans* detained her; Why then do we pity the Attendants more than the Victim? Before we rail at the Miſchiefs induced by Women, we ſhould demonſtrate Men are guiltleſs. It is Madneſs as well as Injuſtice, firſt to ruin the ſofter Part of our Species, and then, becauſe Speaking and Writing are more our Talents than theirs (I mean we exerciſe them oftner) charge our Ruin upon them. Alas! Could *Helen*, could *Cleopatra*, have deſtroy'd *Troy*, or ruin'd *Egypt*, if the *Vices*, *Luxury*, and *Folly* of the *People* who were undone, had been leſs than they were! Be then the Blame theirs; or if we will pity, let us pity without Diſtinction.

Should any Man in Anſwer to the Arguments againſt converſing with Women, affirm their Converſation to be neither miſchievous nor dangerous, it would be a manifeſt Falſhood, and deſerve as little Notice as Credit. But what I ſay is, that we corrupt them, and thereby (whenever they are ſo) render them ruinous; for which Reaſon the common Charges againſt the Sex are to be rejected, ſince they attribute to Women what are purely the ill Conſequences of their Intercourſe with Men. Thus the main Point is cleared, and we may reaſonably find that there is no Fault in Nature, that Women are not formed to weaken or beguile, much leſs to effeminate or ſeduce them: This would be an Error in Providence, a Flaw in the Syſtem of the Univerſe, and therefore it is a great Imbecillity in us ſo much as to ſuſpect it. The Difference between their Diſpoſition and ours is exceeding well contrived, and ſuited to the very beſt Purpoſes; it is ſuch a one as qualifies them for the Duties they are to diſcharge, for the Educating of Children, for the Management of domeſtick Affairs, and ſolacing Men under thoſe Labours in which, by Reaſon of the Tenderneſs of their Sex, they can no otherwiſe ſhare. If the Qualities requiſite to ſuch a Frame of Mind are perverted to very deſtructive Ends, indubitably the Blame ought to fall on the Inſtruments in ſuch a Change, not on thoſe who are but too unhappy by their ſinking into ſuch a State thro' their crediting ſuch Deluſions.

But it may be demanded, What Advantage can Men deſtin'd to a grave and active Courſe of Life receive from converſing with the beſt Part of the Sex? I anſwer, all the Advantages which can be well imagin'd: Coolneſs in Judging, Mildneſs in Arguing, Eaſineſs in Behaviour. Do you demand Proofs? Every Day's Experience furniſhes it. What is it that gives a Moroſeneſs to the meer Scholar, a Stiffneſs to the Trader, a ſurly Roughneſs to the Sailor, but that in Colleges, on the Exchange, at Sea, Men enjoy not the Converſation of Females. On the other hand, whence ſprings the Politeneſs of Courts, why are Men better-bred in large Cities than in Villages, or how come ſome Folks to have ſuch a different Addreſs from others? Is it not from their more frequent Intercourſe with the ſofter Sex? Now we conceive much amiſs, if we imagine that this Poliſh in Behaviour is only of Uſe in carrying on our Concerns with the Ladies; for in truth it is of the utmoſt Conſequence in the moſt important Affairs of Life. In managing Diſputes of any kind, a ſoft, inſinuating Addreſs is neceſſary to give the ſtrongeſt Arguments Weight. In Commerce, the ſame Temper is of infinite Uſe; and even in War, thoſe Generals have always ſucceeded beſt, who, with true Bravery and conſummate military Experience, have joined a courtly Addreſs; as for Inſtance that illuſtrious Pair, EUGENE Prince of *Savoy* and JOHN Duke of *Marlborough*.

All that has been hitherto ſaid ſhews the Benefits we receive from the Fair Sex but in a faint Light, for in truth to them we owe not only our ſlighter Accompliſhments, but likewiſe our more ſubſtantial Virtues. We all know how much is attributed to Nature and Conſtitution; I doubt this ought to be placed to the Account of early Education, or, to ſpeak plainly, to the Pains taken in the Nurſery. I own I can ſee no Reaſon to believe that Nature diſtinguiſhes more between Men than Seeds, and therefore I am for attributing all to Culture. The Age and Manners of his Fellow-citizens are to a young Man what Soil and Climate are to Fruits; and as theſe never thrive if ſlinted or neglected at firſt, ſo we very rarely find that Children of bad Mothers conquer the Errors they ſuck in with their Milk; or where Mothers are remarkable for Prudence and a due Attention to their Charge, that their Offspring fail of confeſſing in their Actions how much they are indebted to them for their Care. We know what high Encomiums the *Greek* Writers beſtow on the *Spartan* Ladies, and how juſtly they are due. We are ſenſible how great a Character the *Gracchi* acquired, and how large a Share their Mother *Cornelia* had therein. If therefore we ſee no Inſtances of this Sort now, we ought not to upbraid the Ladies, (who regulate their Conduct by Rules drawn from ours) but endeavour to afford them good Examples by a virtuous Emulation amongſt ourſelves.

I can think but of one Objection which can be ſtarted againſt what I have offered, and it is this, That a Propenſity to Womens Company muſt be dangerous to young Men in this Age, wherein there is a viſible Declenſion of Female Virtue. To this I reply, that the Women are ſtill, on a general Compariſon, better than Men. I ſay farther, that the moſt effectual Method of preſerving Youth from the Snares of ill Women, is to lead them into the Company of good. The ſole Cauſe why young People are ſo ſpeedily betray'd into wrong Steps on this Side is, becauſe we do not uſually furniſh them with Opportunities of comparing the falſe Ware with the true. Cryſtal is not more unlike Diamond, than the Appearance of Wantons to the Charms of modeſt and amiable Women; but if we interdict all Commerce with the latter, the former may eaſily impoſe themſelves on the Unexperienced, as the Vulgar are commonly ſtruck with the Luſtre of falſe Stones. Add to this, that the Lectures, and even the Raillery of the Ladies does more towards reclaiming Men who have digreſs'd, than all the grave Reproofs, all the ſage Admonitions which can be given them. For the Deſire of pleaſing the Good, is the only Charm can withdraw Men from following the fallen Part of the Sex.

An Apology may perhaps be expected for writing ſo long a Paper at this Time on this Subject. But when I conſider the Circumſtances of the preſent Age, and the Reſpect this Affair has to Poſterity, I think I am not oblig'd to make one. It would be detracting from our own Sex, and at the ſame time leſſening the little Merit of this Diſcourſe with the Ladies, to which I cannot incline, becauſe already I am ſenſible it is the Endeavour which is commendable, rather than the Performance.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Briſtol, July 21. Arrived the Queen Elizabeth, Harvey, and the William, M'Neale, from Antigua, and the Bremen Factor, Forreſt, from Barbados.

Dover, July 22. Wind N. N. W. Arrived the Adventure, Talbot, from Madeira.

Deal, July 22. Wind W. N W. His Majeſty's Ship the South-Sea-Caſtle ſailed Yeſterday for the River. Remain his Majeſty's Ships Lark, Rye, and Flamborough, with the Planter, Duncomb, and the Experiment, Johnſon, for Gibraltar; the *Princeſs Amelia*, Philips, for Jamaica; and the Neptune, Brapple, for St. Kitts.

Graveſend, July 22. Paſs'd by the Hanover, Stephens, from Carolina; the Bennet, Ryder, the Hamble, Dormer, and the Betty, Smith, all three from Oporto; the Willing Mind, Oliver, from Cork; and the Norton, Wall, from Guernſey.

Arrived

At St. Kitt's, the William and Ann, Main, from London, and the Succeſs, Snelling, from Boſton.

At Yarmouth, the Neapolitan, Hurſt, from Venice.

LONDON, July 24.

Extract of a Private Letter from Paris, July 27. *N. S.*

' Notwithſtanding the Gaſconades which fly about
' here, of giving an Emperor to Germany, a Ch[illegible]
' the Arms of England, and Law to the reſt o[illegible]
' ſuch as conſider how we were exhauſted b[illegible]
' general War, how thoroughly pillag'd by the [illegible]
' Schemes, and how deeply drain'd by ma[illegible]
' Armies in Italy, the Poliſh Expedition, an[illegible]
' trigues for acquiring Lorrain, are of Opinio[illegible]

do but little, especially with such an Ally as Spain; which is a broken Reed, whereon if a Man lean, it will go into his Hand and pierce it. In short, if the 'Sword is drawn, it must be to gratify the great ones, 'for it will surely ruin the People.'—— *France, then, has her Patriots as well as we.*

The Bridget, Kirwan, sail'd thro' the Downs the 16th Instant for Montserrat.

On Wednesday last the curious Silver Cistern made by the Direction of Mr. Jernegan, was put on board a Ship for Russia.

Yesterday the Lady Ann Conolly, Wife of the Rt. Hon. William Conolly, Esq; Member of Parliament for Aldborough in Suffolk, was safely delivered of a Daughter at his House in Clifford-street, Burlington gardens.

This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor holds the fourth and last General Seal after Trinity Term at Lincoln's-Inn-Hall.

On Monday next thirty-one Days Subsistence will be issued out at the Pay-office, Whitehall, to his Majesty's Forces, viz. from the 25th of July to the 24th of August 1741, inclusive.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed William Williams, Esq; to be Receiver-general of the Land-tax for South Wales.

Casualties, Christenings, and Burials, last Week.

Drown'd 6, one of whom in a Tub of Water. Excessive Drinking 1. Found dead 2. Hang'd himself 1. Killed by a Cart 1. Overlaid 1.

Christned	Males	137	Buried	Males	233
	Females	135		Females	252
	In all	272		In all	485

Decreased in the Burials this Week 66.

Whereof have died

Under 2 Years of Age	159	Forty and Fifty ——	46
Between Two and Five	38	Fifty and Sixty ——	44
Five and Ten ——	20	Sixty and Seventy —	34
Ten and Twenty —	13	Seventy and Eighty —	23
Twenty and Thirty —	44	Eighty and Ninety —	6
Thirty and Forty —	55	Ninety and a Hundred	3

	Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	07 07	07 39

Bank Stock 140 1-4th to 3-4ths to 1-half. India 155 to 1-half. South Sea 103 1-4th to 103. Old Annuity 111 7-8ths to 5-8ths. New ditto 110 to 109 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto nothing done. Royal Assurance 91. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 6 s. to 5 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 5 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 Premium. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 109 1-half.

JACOB DE PAIBA, who in all former Lotteries has been one of the greatest Dealers, takes this publick Way to acquaint his Friends, that he gives his Attendance daily at Garraway's Coffee-House in Exchange-Alley, from Nine in the Morning till Five in the Evening.

Exchange-Alley being the known Centre for transacting of Lotteries, Adventurers may the better be informed of the true Market Price, at which the said JACOB DE PAIBA, will be always ready and willing to buy or sell. And whereas the Act of Parliament directs that this Lottery shall be drawn sooner than usual, and the Bank have therefore deliver'd out Tickets, he has already compleated his Payments, and is in Possession of the Originals

N. B. There being more large Prizes in the present Lottery, and Ten Thousand Tickets less than there were in any Lottery for the Publick since the Year 1713. it is more than probable that these Tickets will be scarce before the Drawing.

This Day is Published,

(Price Four-Pence.)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number III.

On Disputes and Controversies in Religion.

What have the greatest Part of the Comments and Disputes upon the Laws of God served for, but to make the Meaning more doubtful, and to perplex the Sense? What hath been the Effect of those multiplied, curious Distinctions, and acute Niceties, but Obscurity and Uncertainty, leaving the Words more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loss?

Locke on Hum. Understand. B. III. C. 10. Sect. 12.

Printed for John Osborne, at the Golden Ball in Paternoster Row.

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I. A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Expos'd and Deserted Young Children. Price 4 d.

II. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Lamb: Occasion'd by his Remarks on a Book intituled, A Plain Account, &c. of the Sacrament. Price 6 d.

June 30, 1741

WHereas JAMES MAULE, Esq; Son of the Right Rev. Dr. Maule, Lord Bishop of Dromore in the Kingdom of Ireland, aged about thirty-five Years, five Foot eight Inches high, or thereabouts, of a brown Complexion, and Make of Body moderately slender, well limb'd, genteel in Mien, and speaks several Languages, being a Prisoner within the Walls of the Fleet Prison, made his Escape thereout last Week; whoever therefore shall secure, or cause him to be secur'd, so that he may be re-taken, shall receive of me One Hundred Pounds as a Reward.

JOHN EYLES, Warden.

Now on SALE,

(In any Quantity, at 8 s. per Gallon.)

At Ashley *and Company's* Brandy Warehouses, Ludgate-hill,

UPwards of Ten Thousand Gallons of Fine ORANGE SHRUB, made in the Richest Manner, of *Seville Oranges* of THIS Season, and at the Time when they were in their Utmost Perfection.

N. B. Those who take Five Gallons, or Larger Quantities, shall be abated Six pence per Gallon.

The said ASHLEY and Comp. having for many Years made it their sole Business to import, and procure the Importation of the best and oldest Jamaica Rum and Genuine Brandy, having settled a proper Correspondence abroad for that Purpose, and have always large Stocks by them;

Therefore as no Persons whatsoever can command their Goods from abroad on better Terms, so they are determined at all Times to sell at the lowest Price that can possibly be afforded; nor will they vend any but what they will warrant Neat and Genuine.

This Day are Publish'd,

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For *Milo*, tried for killing Clodius. Against *Cælius*, upon the Right of impeaching Verres. For *Archias* the Poet, upon his Claim to the Privileges of a Roman Citizen. Before *Cæsar*, upon his pardoning Marcellus. In favour of the *Manilian Law*, for extending Pompey's Military Power. In Defence of *Ligarius*, accused of Rebellion against Cæsar.

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Hoc virtutis opus. VIRG.

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Also all his Stock of Wines, consisting of A large Quantity of Clarets, Hermitage, Champaigne, Burgundy, Frontiniac, Port, Cape, Brandy; being of the First Growths and imported by

In order that the above mentioned Wines may be Sale, they will be sold under Prime-cost, and those Five Dozen or upwards of a Sort, shall have an Abproportionable to the Quantity.

No less than a Dozen Bottles will be sold under Prices. All Orders from the Country will be punctured, and the Wines will be sent to all Parts of Porterage free. In the mean time the Widow carries Business as usual.

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CONSUMPTIONS *of all Sorts,*
ASTHMA's, and all Disorders of
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It assuredly retrieves the Patient, tho' reduc'd to Skeleton; and immediately cures the most tedious and almost suffocating Coughs, Hoarseness, Wheezing, ness of Breath, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain, or Weight Breast, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of the Stomach, or Windpipe: Also Catarrhs, or Defluxions of Sharp and all Pitifical and Asthmatick Effects, Hectick Fevers ing Night Sweats, and Diarrhœa's, or Loosenesses, in sant and most agreeable Manner.

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The so-much Fam'd HYPO-DROP

WHich in a few Days infallibly HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Men, VAPOURS in WOMEN, so as never to return again, be so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after Remedies have prov'd ineffectual: and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and that Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in much, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, as four Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the Bowels Crudities, offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy with dire ful Views and terrible Apprehensions, sometimes, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, pricking dering Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysms, much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specifics in the Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bring Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, ing the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly evince.

Whoever takes them for 3 Days only, will be fully are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth equal them; be careful therefore to have the right which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Crown and Star in Cornhill, below the Royal Exchange, at 2 Bottle with printed Directions at large.

IT is happy for the innocent, that malicious Men, like Murderers, have very rarely their Wits about them, and ſo become acceſſary to their own Detection while they are intent on the Deſtruction of other People. It has been long ago obſerved, that the *Craſtiman* and *Common Senſe* act in

rt, and treat the ſame Subject at the ſame time, may make the deeper Impreſſion on their deluded ents. It ſeems it was not Misfortune enough for tion that an Attempt of ſuch Conſequence as that rthagena ſhould miſcarry, but this muſt be inſtantly ed into a Crime, and charg'd not on any Body d, or actually engag'd in the Attempt, but on Mi- at home: The Spite and Falſhood of which Ac- ns are equally conſpicuous. At ſome Times, the ontents will not allow a common Proportion of or Experience to the preſent Adminiſtration; at , they are for impeaching for Want of Winds, and g to an Account People on one Side of the Globe atters tranſacted on the other.

one might take Mr. *Common Senſe*'s Word, we muſt e that he has a very extraordinary Correſpondence e *Weſt Indies*, and that he has better Accounts from than the Adminiſtration themſelves. But inaſmuch ſe Accounts do not carry in them any great Air of bility, I think he may well excuſe us, if we ſuppoſe he ſpeaks of Things as he would have them, and, an artful Council, ſupplies the Want of Evidence by traordinary Share of Aſſurance. His Collegue deli- himſelf in a ſomewhat modeſter Stile, and endea- to cover his miſchievous Intentions by an Appear- of Moderation: Both aim at the ſame End, both vour to poiſon the Minds of the People, both are preading the Flames of Sedition; all the Difference but whereas one Incendiary carries a Flambeaux, ther is content to march with a Tuck and a dark horn.

hen we had the firſt News of the taking the Fort Caſtles at *Carthagena*, theſe worthy Scribes could n that the Friends of the Adminiſtration look'd cloudily; from whence they inferr'd, they were eaſed with this Succeſs. The ſame acute Obſervers us, in their Papers of laſt *Saturday*, that all who ell affected to the Government, are full of Joy at ne National Misfortune: And as a Proof ſufficient prove ſo heavy a Charge, cite their own chimerical tenſions from a fancied Chearfulneſs in Men's urs. At firſt I was at a Loſs what to make of this , but conſidering it more attentively, I am inclined ink theſe Writers have a Mind to keep their Pa- in Countenance, by offering the ſame Sort of Te- ny in favour of their Arguments, that the Chiefs, e Cauſe they eſpouſe, thought ſufficient to juſtify *Motion*. Men would otherwiſe never act at this Rate, and lay themſelves open to much better ed Reflections; for if an apparent Riſe of Spirits e ill Aſpect of Publick Affairs could prove any g, I know ſome People who carry their Heads , that would be but in a very indifferent Condition. be thanked, theſe Arts of the *Inquiſition*, interpre- Men's Looks, and convicting on our own Judge- t of them, are the Deteſtation of the preſent Go- ment, tho' they are ſo well reliſhed by the *Mak- t Party*.

fter this Preface upon *Looks* and *Faces*, there is next duced a Conjecture, that at a certain Time, *Car- na* might have been taken by Fifteen hundred Men, we attempted it of late in vain with Four times that mber; yet, according to theſe Writers Methods of ning, the Conjecture is infallible, and the Event es juſt nothing. So long ago however as 1585, Sir *is Drake* found upwards of Two thouſand Men ſſary for this Work; and we all know, that in , when it was taken by the *French*, they did not fewer than Four thouſand Men, and the Fortifica- are at this Day quite other Things than they then e. It is an eaſy Thing to ſay, that ſuch an Under- ng might have been accompliſhed with ſuch a ſmall ce; but does it follow from thence that the Thing rtain? Theſe Authors would be thought to believe and would thereby engage the People to believe, *Carthagena* might have been taken a Year ago by een hundred Men, as certainly as we have now ld taking it; and this becauſe the Conjecture came one Perſon, and the Attempt, as they tell you, directed by another.

It is Matter of Triumph, that the Expediency of *Land Forces* to be employ'd in a *Naval Expedition* was foreſeen at *Jamaica*; but the Miniſtry's foreſeeing it here, and raiſing ſeveral *Regiments of Marines*, is thought juſt Cauſe for Reproach. The preſent War was ſo to be carried on abroad, as that we might be ſafe at home: Nor is there any Contradiction in ſuppoſing, that the Judgments form'd at *Jamaica* and *London* were both right, tho' they did not tally with each other. If the *Government* had raiſed *Marines* ſo early as the Want of them was apprehended in *Jamaica*, it would certainly have raiſed a loud Clamour at home, and have given ſome Folks, who boaſt of their *Foreign Correſpondence*, an Opportunity of obliging their Friends *Abroad* with ſome *uſeful Intelligence* from hence. What could be done towards making Preparations for War, before all Hopes were loſt of preſerving Peace, was not omitted; but the deſpoiling the Nation of a large Body of Veteran Forces at ſuch a Critical Juncture, when our *Secret Enemies* were much more to be dreaded than our *Declared ones*, was an Expedient the Friends of the Nation never thought of; tho' it muſt be confeſſed, it came early into the Heads of ſome who would be ſtiled ſo.

One cannot eaſily find out, why the Marines, which were ſent to the *Weſt-Indies*, are to be thought a *Rabble*. All imaginable Care has been taken to bring them to a thorough Knowledge of Diſcipline, and thoſe who ſaw them a little before they imbark'd, were of Opinion, that they were at leaſt as good Troops as could be oppoſed to them by the Enemy they were to deal with. Beſides *old Troops* would have been but *new Marines*, and it ſeems more natural to expect that young Men ſhould be ſooner reconciled to that mix'd Service by Sea and Land, than Troops inured to another Kind of Diſci pline. As to that Bold Calumny of the Officers at the *Iſle* of *Wight* ſaying commonly, *they ſhould not receive Sailing orders till they had the Wind in their Teeth*; I do not think it was quite ſo wiſe to publiſh it; for could we ſuppoſe it to be true, it would only prove, that the Libels weekly tranſmitted thither had raiſed a ſeditious Humour in the Fleet and Army, before their Departure; which is a Method of accounting for our late Miſ fortune, and for the Circumſtances which the ſame Writers tell us attended it, which no loyal Pen would have ventured to aſſign.

In Time of War, nothing is eaſier than to give an ill Turn to every Council at home, and every Action abroad. Every happy, every fortunate Exploit, may be attributed to Chance, or charged with Raſhneſs; every croſs Accident imputed to Weakneſs or to Treachery; but miſerable muſt that Nation be, where the *Fate* of *Perſons* in *Publick Offices*, or the *Continuance* of the *publick Peace* comes any way to depend upon ſuch *Suſpicions*, where it ſhall be in the Power of any *indigent* or *malicious Writer* to repair his *broken Fortunes*, or gratify his *private Malice*, by affirming Facts that *never happen'd*, or attributing *real Events* to *imaginary Cauſes*. From ſuch Sparks as theſe, if a whole Nation can be kindled into Flame, on what Grounds ſhall we ever hope for Quiet at home or Succeſs abroad? Changes in the Miniſtry will do nothing towards redreſſing this Evil; on the contrary, it muſt neceſſarily increaſe it; for when it once appears that Clamour, however ill-founded, can produce ſuch mighty Effects, the Number of licentious Writers will without doubt be increas'd, and whatever Channel Publick Meaſures run in, the Torrent of Faction will continue to roar on, and, on every little Impediment which checks the Current of Affairs, overflow and put all things into Confuſion.

Before the War began, ſome amongſt us affirm'd, that the Miniſtry *durſt not* undertake it; and, that whatever Terms the *Spaniards* ſtood upon, they might have. This Language no doubt was intended to facilitate the Negociations that were then carrying on; to which End alſo, the *Spaniſh* Miniſter here was poſſeſſed with a Notion that the Nation was generally diſaffected, and that, whatever the Government was inclin'd to, the People were bent upon a War. After the Sword was drawn, all imaginable Pains were taken to miſrepreſent the Preparations for the Service of the *Weſt Indies*, and to ridicule the Conduct of the War. Whatever *was done*, was immediately declar'd *wrong*; and whatever *was not done*, the People were told was *right*. The Succeſs of Admiral *Vernon* occaſion'd his being repreſented as a *Malecontent*; and the Want of an Opportunity of performing ſome *Action* of *Eclat* made Admiral *Haddock* a *Courtier*. On the ſame Principles, *breaking of Windows* was eſteemed *Publick Spirit*; and Peoples keeping their Temper on an unlucky Accident, an Evidence of their not being diſpleas'd at it; tho' they could not but know their Enemies would endeavour to make them anſwerable for it. Such before, and ſince the War, were the Diſcourſes, Writings and Speeches of ſome, who called themſelves *Malecontent Patriots*.

On the other hand, the Adminiſtration, and the Friends of the Adminiſtration, did their utmoſt to continue to us that Peace, which was equally convenient for our Merchants and for the People; they took away all our Religious Feuds, which had diſturbed us for near two Centuries; they uſed all poſſible Methods for extinguiſhing Civil Diſſenſions, by treating kindly good Subjects of all Denominations, and avoiding any Act of Oppreſſion even towards ſuch as were of a ſuſpicious Behaviour. When the War became neceſſary, they ſought to render it ſucceſsful, by providing for our own Security, as well as for diſtreſſing the Enemy; they gave the Command of our Fleets to the moſt experienc'd Officers, without Reſpect to Party; and becauſe the keeping up a conſiderable Number of Regular Troops was not to be avoided, they took care, in the Diſtribution of Commiſſions, to avoid all Suſpicion of evil Intentions, by making uſe of Gentlemen of Eſtates, rather than Soldiers of Fortune, being thoroughly ſatisfy'd, that an *Engliſhman* would be neither leſs capable, or leſs willing to ſerve his Country with his Sword, for having a large Stake in it; for ſuch a Conduct as this, they certainly deſerved to be eſteemed *true Patriots*. But if any ſuſpect the Judgment of a *Gazetteer*, let them conſider a *Teſt* that cannot deceive them; the Appearance of a General War, join'd to our particular Loſs, before *Cartagena*, made no Impreſſion upon *Publick Credit*, here, while the very Rumour of an *Engliſh* War ſunk the *Stocks* in *another Kingdom*, which yet is allow'd to be under a very prudent Adminiſtration. Thoſe who will neither credit *Friends* nor *Enemies*, muſt have *ſecret Reaſons* for a *contrary Belief*, which are more eaſily *gueſs'd at*, than, at preſent, proper to be expos'd, tho' in order to be *refuted*.

HOME PORTS.

Liverpool, July 21. Arrived the Mary, Caverley, from Oporto, and the Friends Increaſe, Thompſon, from Antigua.

Plymouth, July 21. Came in the Dove, Tupper, with Corn for Cork; the Conſtant Molly, Yeo, and the Good Intent, Hill, for Biddeford. Sail'd the Plymouth, White, for London.

Weymouth, July 22. Yeſterday ſail'd from hence the Ann, Biſhop, the Elizabeth, Keate, the Dolphin, Gray, the Loyal Charles, Newman, and the Succeſs, Pearce, of and from this Place for London.

Came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Dove, Allen, from Shoreham for Wales; the Lovell, Smith, for Dublin, and the William, Gordon, from Sunderland for Morlaix, with Coals. Wind W. S. W.

Poole, July 22. Wind W. N. W. Came in the William and Thomas, Launder, from London; the Jolliffe Sloop, Thompſon, from Tenby; and the Atkins, Wills, from Newfoundland.

Cowes, July 22. Wind W. Since my laſt came in the Mary, Warder, from Guernſey for Cowes; the Friendſhip, Vittery, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia; the Mediterranean, Woodward, from London for Maryland; the Ann, Dennis, from Stockholm for Briſtol; the Hope, White, for Cowes, and the Neptune, Moyce, for Orders, both from South Carolina; the Three Brothers, Oliver, from Cork for London; and the Good Intent, Taylor, from London for Waterford. Sailed from hence ſince my laſt the Glaſgow, Marſhall, and the Pretty Betty, Bell, both for Holland from South Carolina; the Concord, Spilman, from South Carolina for Hamburgh; and the Three Brothers, Oliver, from Cork for London.

Spithead, July 22. This Day arrived the Kennington Man of War from Jamaica; 'which Place ſhe left 'the 3d of June. All the Men of War were arrived 'at Jamaica. A 50 Gun Ship is expected every Day 'with Duplicates of the Kennington's Diſpatches.

'Eight of the largeſt Men of War, under Commadore Lestock, are expected to ſail from Jamaica with 'the Trade for England on the 20th of June.

''Tis ſaid the Spaniſh Fleet were at the Havanna.

'Captains of the Fleet dead, viz. Lord Auguſtus 'Fitzroy, Jolly, Percival, and Douglas.

Dover, July 23. Wind S. W. Arriv'd his Majeſty's Ships,

Ships, the Angleſey, Capt. Reddiſh, the Leoſtoff, Capt. Drummond, and the Saltaſh, Capt. Toms, with the Cheſter, Payne, the William and Mary, Hunnyford, the Parham Club, Hyer, the Dixon's Bay, Coulter, the Shaw, Bird, the Gilbert, Pringle, the Dantzick Merchant, Jefferis, the William, Neal and the Polly, Barns, all from Antigua; the Ruby, Saunders, and the Vernon, Couzins, both from Nevis.

'Several Ships of the Fleet are gone up Briſtol Chan-'nel.'

Came in the Mackerell, Stericker, from Milford; the Union, Coſt, from Dunkirk. Sailed the John and Henry, Collins, for Plymouth; and the Providence, Stevenſon, for Scarborough.

Deal, July 23. Wind S. W. His Majeſty's Ships the Flamborough and Rye ſailed for the River this Morning. Remain his Majeſty's Ship the Lark, with the Veale Galley, Campion, for Barbados; the Lumley Caſtle, ——, for Diep. Came down and ſail'd thro', the Owners Goodwill, Pike, for Exon.

Graveſend, July 23. Paſs'd by the Buxton, Walmſley, and the Prince William, Flemming, from Oporto; the Edinburgh, Mead, from Barbados; the St. Andrew, Jones, from St. Chriſtophers; the Canary Merchant, Blewitt, and the Reſtoration, Rogers, from New York; the Good Succeſs, Robinſon, from Rotterdam; the Margaret and Sarah, Cade, from South Carolina; the George, Bevan, from Jamaica.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Dublin, the Mary-Ann, Doyle, and the Newberry, Hartwell, both from Barbados; the Suſanna, Myler, from New York; the Ann and Sarah, Short, from London; and the Hope, Holſt, from Chriſtianſand.

In the River, the Phenix, Gordon, from Maryland, and the Ruby, Saunders, from Nevis.

At Madeira, the Commerce, Simpſon, from Waterford; the Thames River, Culler, from Maryland, and the James, Pordow, from Philadelphia.

LONDON, July 25.

Late laſt Night arriv'd a Mail from Holland, *and two from* Flanders.

They write from Spain, that the King is very ill of a Fever, and that Admiral Haddock's Fleet is retir'd ſome ſmall Diſtance from the Bay of Cadiz.

From Sileſia, that the Velt Marſhal de Neuperg's Army is advanc'd to Ottmachaw, to which a Pruſſian Trumpeter came on the 4th O. S.

From Hanover Letters of the 14th ſay, that the more his Britannick Majeſty labours for promoting an Union between the Princes of the Empire, the more do other Powers who ſeek to reap an Advantage from their Diſcord, ſtrive to defeat his Endeavours, but that there's Hopes his Majeſty's pacifick Efforts will have a happy Iſſue, the rather becauſe they are ſeconded by the Elector of Mentz and other Princes who act in Concert for the ſame good End. Mean time Prayers to God are put up in all the Churches of the Electorate for a Union of the Electors, on which every thing depends. The Affair which moſt of all ingroſſes his Majeſty's Attention at preſent is the Motion of the Bavarian Forces, and the ſeeming Reſolution taken by the Elector to ſupport his Pretenſions by his own Arms and the Aſſiſtance of a Foreign Power. As to the Differences betwixt Sweden and Ruſſia, 'tis believ'd there's ſome Medium on foot to accommodate them without Bloodſhed. The Princeſs of Heſſe has been blooded by way of Precaution.

Letters of the 17th from Hambourg ſay, that Sweden has declar'd War againſt Ruſſia; but it needs Confirmation.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, dated the 23d inſtant.

On the 2d of June laſt I left the Iſland of Nevis (under Convoy of his Majeſty's Ships the Angleſea, Capt. Redoiſh; Leoſtoff, Capt. Drummond; and Saltaſh Sloop, Capt. Toms;) in the Catherine, Eggleſton; and with us ſailed, *From Antigua*, the Gilbert, Pringle; the Cheſter, Payne; the Parham Clubb, Hyer; the Dantzick Merchant, Jefferys; the Polly, Barnes; a Brigantine, —— Feareter; the Dixon's Bay, Coulter; a Brigantine, —— Wade; and a Pink, —— Tew, all for London; the William, M'Neal; and the Queen Elizabeth, Harvey, for Briſtol; the Shaw, Bird; the Elizabeth and Mary, Mercer; a Brigantine, —— Neal; and a Sloop, —— Donofroe, for Cork. *From Monſerat*, the Catherine, Eggleſton, and the Mountain, Keller, for London. *From Nevis*, the Samuel and John, Debuke; the Vernon, Couſens; the Vernon, Martin; and the Seaflower Snow, Shaw, for London. *From St. Chriſtophers*, the St. Patrick, Heſter; and the Diamond ſchooner, Haſlam; for London. 'One 'Capt. Sanders in a Snow belonging to Liverpool from 'Nevis, parted from our Fleet the 7th of June laſt, 'in Lat. 22:35, Long. 60:20. On the 6th of July 'we ſpoke with the Kennington Man of War, in Lat. '46:14. Long. 30:13. About the 12th of June 'joined us the William and Mary Brig. ——, from 'Barbados for Waterford. On the 18th inſt. joined us 'the Bremen Factor, Forreſt, for Briſtol. I left the 'Catherine, to go on board the William for Briſtol; 'and on the 19th inſt. the Commodore, with the London Fleet, left the Liverpool and Briſtol Veſſels at 'Four in the Morning. The Charming Molly, Righton, from London, arrived at Montſerrat the 30th of 'May laſt.'

The St. Michael Snow of Limerick, Capt. Dalton, in coming out with the Fleet from Antigua for England run aſhore and is loſt.

On Thurſday laſt died ſuddenly the Lady of Col. Haſſell, at his Houſe in Cavendiſh-ſquare.

On Sunday the 19th inſtant, about 3 o'Clock in the Morning, as Mr. Thomas Glaſpool was coming to Town from Norfolk on foot, he was attack'd between Chelmsford and Ingateſtone in Eſſex by a Ruffian arm'd with a Lathing-hammer, who demanded his Money. Mr. Glaſpool, being a Man of Courage, ſtruck the Villain croſs the Head with his Walking-ſtick, and was about to continue his Blows, but immediately two other Villains jump'd out of the Hedge, one arm'd with a Cutlas and the other with a Piſtol, who robb'd him of Half a Guinea in Gold, Seven Shillings, and ſome Half-pence, and uſed him in a barbarous Manner. Then they robb'd three other Men on foot of about eighteen Shillings; and about an Hour after they robb'd a Gentleman and a Lady in a Chaiſe of a Silver Watch, and about three Guineas in Money. One of them was a very ſhort thick Man, in a dark-colour'd Surtout Coat; another ſomething taller but well ſet, and had on a light Olive-colour'd Coat, and wore his own ſtrait Hair of a light Colour; the third was about five Foot ten Inches high, but very thin, in a light Drab Coat, and ſeem'd very fearful; but the other two were deſperate Fellows.

Yeſterday a Brief paſs'd the Great Seal, for the Loſſes ſuſtained in the Fiſhery by the great Froſt in 1739. in the Town and Hundred of Milton, in the County of Kent, amounting to near Two Thouſand Pounds.

Yeſterday Morning Sir Yelverton Peaton, Bart. Captain of the Kennington Man of War, arrived Expreſs from Portſmouth to the Duke of Newcaſtle's Office, and to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, from Admiral Vernon. He brought an Account that Lord Auguſtus Fitzroy, Captain of the Orford, Second Son to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, dy'd on his Return from Carthagena to Jamaica.

The ſame Day the Lord Elibank, Lieutenant-Colonel in Col. Winyard's Regiment of Marines, likewiſe arrived Expreſs to the Duke of Newcaſtle's Office from Brigadier-General Wentworth.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	08 13	08 47

Bank Stock 140 5-8ths to 141. India Nothing done. South Sea 103 1-4th to 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 5-8ths to 7-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto 109 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-half to 3-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto 76. Royal Aſſurance 91. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 4 s. to 6 s. to 7 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 61. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 Prem. Engliſh Copper 31. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 109 1-half.

Bank, June 1, 1740.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the* 13*th of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds amounting to a conſiderable Value*;

And Whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending the Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertiſements*, in the Whole Five hundred Pounds.

David Legroſs, *Secretary*.

Freſh Irruptions of Scandal and Impertinence in honeſt *High Life Men*, as adverti'd in the Ch[ron]icle of July 7, make it neceſſary to re-publiſh Advertiſement:

THE Author of PAMELA; *or*, Virtue Reward[ed], *thinks fit*, once for all, *to give the following Anſ[wer] to the* ſcurrilous Papers *and* Advertiſements *that have been ſcattered about the Town, by Perſons who can ſay* nothing, *and have no other View in it, than to promote the Sale of a wretched Performance called* Pamela in H[igh] Life, *which debaſes all the Characters in his Vo[l]umes*; viz.

"*That when any Perſon who is* above Scandal "ſcandalous Practices, *ſhall ſay any thing* worthy of "tice, *and ſet his* Name *to what he publiſhes, he* "*receive a proper Reply.*

NOtice is hereby given to all ſuch [as] are indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. Philip Morris, of Fleet ſtreet, London, Undertaker of Funerals, [deceaſed]. That they forthwith pay their reſpective Debts to Mr. Morris, his Daughter and ſole Executrix, at the late Houſe in Fleet-ſtreet; or to Mr. Thomas Dutton, Attorney at Law in Salisbury-court, Fleet-ſtreet; otherwiſe will be ſued for the ſame.

WHereas one Mr. BEST, late an Exciſeman at Fenny Stanton in the County of Huntingdon, has for ſome Time paſt been reported to be dead, or imagined only to have abſconded on account of ſome Uneaſineſs in his Private Affairs; This is to inform the ſaid Mr. Beſt (if he be ſtill living) that if he will, before the Firſt of April next, give an Account of his preſent Place of Reſidence, either to Mr. William Golding, at the Earl of Halifax's at Horton in the County of Northampton; or to Mr. Matthew Hutchinſon at the Earl of Sandwich's at Saworth in the County of Huntingdon, he will hear of ſomething much to his Advantage.

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